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EMIL GATHMANN



Among the many American inventors who are devoting themselves to the solution of the submarine problem is Emil Gathmann, a Baltimore engineer. He says the U-boat menace will disappear in a few months.

ARE WE HYSTERICAL?

Big Business Men Say Foolish Reports Boosted Prices.

Charge Also That Railroads Render Poor Service in Handling the Necessities.

Chicago, May 17.—That hysteria caused by inaccurate reports that the United States was on the verge of famine, and inability of the railroads to move grain crops were the chief contributing causes of the unusually high prices of grain, is the consensus of opinion of the representatives of various boards of trade assembled here. This was embodied in a statement issued by the American Board of Trade, first vice president of the Chicago board of trade; E. C. Andrews, vice president of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange; C. S. Carkeener, president of the Kansas City board of trade; A. C. Loring of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce; Frank I. King of the Toledo produce exchange, and Adolph Kempner of the Chicago board of trade.

The statement also blamed the subnormal production of grain and foodstuffs generally and the government forecast of an unfavorable outlook for growing crops in the United States.

"The railroads," the statement said, "never in history rendered a service so low in efficiency as now when the demand for moving foodstuffs and grains is naturally great."

The grain men commend the officials at Washington for their efforts to stimulate production, but they add that this action has been misinterpreted to mean that conditions here bordered on famine, and has brought on a form of hysteria that has inflated foodstuff values. Speaking of speculation and its relation to the high prices, the statement adds:

"While speculation has been more or less prevalent, it has little to do with the existing conditions. The boards of trade and chambers of commerce are the development of thousands of years' experience, and are the only known means of distributing farm products of this country. Until a better substitute has been devised, the operation of these boards should not be interfered with."

Five Dead, Three Hurt in Explosion.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Although expressing the conviction that the explosion at the end of Ft. Brady pier, which caused the death of five men and possibly fatal injury of three others, was the result of an accident, Government and city officials are conducting a thorough examination. Investigation indicated that the tragedy was caused by the explosion of five boxes of cane torpedo caps, which were being taken to a refuse dump, their use for Independence Day celebrations having been prohibited.

Ritter to The Hague.
Washington, May 17.—The transfer of Dr. Paul Ritter as minister from Switzerland to a new post at The Hague is believed here to be due to a conviction on the part of the Swiss government that real peace negotiations will be started next autumn.

Congressmen May Serve.
Washington, May 17.—Several senators and representatives may join the navy for a time if congress can complete its program and adjourn by July 15.

McMinnville.—Much interest was aroused here when a large United States flag was raised in front of the new school building.

GERMANS IN NEW. DRIVE ON FRENCH

The Crown Prince Attacks With Heavy Forces, but Fails to Make Big Gains.

BRITISH CONTINUE ADVANCE

Haig's Army Plugging Away at Enemy and Steadily Winning Ground—An Appeal by Petain for Help From United States.

Paris, May 17.—After a cannonade which lasted all night long the Germans again attacked the French positions north of the Aisne river.

The war office in its official communique today said that a furious battle is raging over a front two and one-half miles wide. The German crown prince attacked with heavy forces, but was unable to throw the French from any of their positions. The fighting is especially severe around the village of Moulin de Laffaux. Other German attacks have been delivered at Berry-au-Bac, south of the Aisne river, near Auberive, in Champagne, and at Avocourt on the Verdun front.

At no point, says the war office statement, were the Germans able to gain any ground. In Upper Alsace the French raided a German trench, clearing it of soldiers.

Official advices from this front say that the British have won back most of the ground they lost to the Germans in Bullecourt earlier in the week. New British posts have been established west of the village. In the sector of Roex, which the British captured on Sunday, direct assault and counter-attack have followed each other repeatedly, while the artillery on both sides pounds away without cessation.

Haig's Army Nibbling.
Hard fighting all along the British front continues with Field Marshal Haig "nibbling" at the German line, rather than attempting to smash it. This was indicated in a statement issued by the British war office. The attack over a wide front. There were violent actions around Bullecourt, where the British menace to the Hindenburg line is now the most serious of all.

The spring campaign on the Austro-Italian front has opened with a renewal of the Italian drive towards Trieste. Advances were made on the heights southeast of Goritz (the Carso plateau), in the Piave sector, and also on Montebello, but the Italian troops had to withstand violent counter-attacks by Austro-Hungarian forces. A large number of prisoners, some cannon and machine guns, were captured by the Italians.

One Solid Fortification.
Stretching southward from Lens for 100 miles or more, all France is one solid fortification. The Germans, with characteristic forethought, have fortified every building, turning factories, mines, stone quarries and even the cemeteries into fortresses. Farmhouses have been transformed into blockhouses bristling with machine guns. All these fortified works are linked up with trenches and at some points enormous dugouts have been constructed big enough to hold 1,000 men.

In the fighting about Roex the British had to overcome German garrisons that had fortified a chemical works and also a cemetery. The gravestones were used as defensive works and caverns had been dug, in many places exposing bones that had reposed in peace for scores of years.

A favorite form of defensive material with German officers are windmills and water towers. These afford not only fortifications but excellent observation posts.

Need U. S. Men Now.

Paris, May 17.—A plea for the United States to send an army to France was issued by General Petain, the famous soldier who yesterday became commander in chief of all the French armies in the field.

"What is imperative now is men," said General Petain. "What France needs most is men—infantry. I fully believe that of all the nations, the United States can do most in the least time. What we look to America for is quick action to relieve the nations which have already suffered so much. We look to America also to see big things done."

General Petain dwelt especially upon the need for officers and urged that an American army be sent to the fighting front within three months, if possible.

London, May 17.—British forces operating in Palestine are preparing for a renewal of their drive against the Turkish positions, says a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt. It is predicted that Jerusalem will be taken by the British some time next month.

Good fuel briquettes are made of pulverized street rubbish and coal tar in Amsterdam.

CITY BACKYARDS FARMER



C. Backyards Farmer, Jr., is Doing His Bit.

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ANNEX BELGIUM; HUMBLE ENGLAND

German Paper Says These Are Chief War Aims of the Teutons Now.

HOLLWEG TALKS VIGOROUSLY

Socialist in Reichstag Demands Republic in Germany—Warns Nation Can't Win War of Subjugation.

Amsterdam, May 17.—To annex Belgium and humble England are the chief war aims of Germany, according to the influential newspaper Volkszeitung of Cologne, in discussing the speech of the German chancellor.

This newspaper is regarded as being very close to the German government, and the article on peace terms might be regarded as "inspired," it was said. According to the Cologne Volkszeitung Belgium may be annexed, but if not made a German province, it would be held in military, economic and financial subjection to the German empire.

The paper spoke in the most cordial terms about Russia, holding out the olive branch in no uncertain terms.

The Chancellor Speaks.
Berlin, May 17.—In one of the most vigorous and plain-spoken speeches he has yet made before the reichstag since the outbreak of the war the imperial chancellor bluntly refused to enter into a discussion of Germany's peace aims as demanded in interpellations by the conservatives and socialists.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg asserted that these called for the government's specific peace program, the announcement of which would at the present time not only be premature but which it would be difficult to formulate, and also of no practical service to the nation in the present situation.

Refuses to Be Swayed.

While appreciating the passionate desire of all classes to know the government's views, the chancellor plainly declared that he would not permit himself to be swayed by pressure from any source, and that he was not under the spell of any party or clique. The best interests of the nation, he believed, demanded that the reticence he had imposed on himself in the face of continuous clamor since December, 1915, should be observed by him until the moment was ripe. He was sure that such a course would be endorsed by the nation at large, which continued to rally around his emperor, and would also meet the views of the majority of the members of the reichstag.

"In the discussion of our war aims the only guiding line for me is the early and satisfactory conclusion of the war. Beyond that I cannot do or say anything."

Ready for Peace With Russia.

"As regards our eastern neighbor, Russia, I have already recently spoken. It appears as if new Russia had declined for herself these violent plans of conquest. Whether Russia will or can act in the same sense on her allies I am unable to estimate. Doubtless England, with the assistance of her allies, is employing all her efforts to keep Russia harnessed to England's war chariot and to traverse Russian wishes for the speedy restoration of the world's peace."

"If, however, Russia wants to prevent further bloodshed and renounces all violent plans of conquests for herself, if she wishes to restore durable relations of peaceful life side by side with us, then surely it is a matter of

NEARLY 500,000 FOR GUARD

Militia Bureau Completes Apportionment by States.

Washington, May 17.—The militia bureau of the war department completed the apportionment by states of the National Guard units necessary to bring the state troops up to the maximum war strength of 420,000 men, authorized in the national defense act.

The apportionment was made on the basis of 800 men to each senator and representative in congress. New York leads with a total allotment of 36,000 men, out of which 31,500 are to be available for National Guard army organization. The remaining 4,500 is the navy's portion, for use as Naval Militia. Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Wyoming have the smallest allotment of 400 men each.

The possibility of National Guard units being among the first troops ordered to French soil for service in the trenches is seen in the orders issued by the adjutant general, chief of the National Guard, that completion of the militia units is not desired. The instructions to the adjutant general also state that coast artillery, infantry, field artillery, engineers and field hospital and ambulance corps are to be recruited first in order named. The present units of National Guard, the instructions assert, are to be recruited up to war strength before new units apportioned each state are organized.

Socialists Can't Agree.

Chicago, May 17.—On the ground that Charles Edward Russell of New York does not represent the majority opinion of the Socialist party, he has been asked to resign as a member of the American mission to Russia by the emergency committee of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, which is meeting here.

Would Use Vacant Factories.

Washington, May 17.—The council of national defense is considering taking over a number of vacant factories in various parts of the United States, and operating them for the manufacture of supplies.

More Men for Navy.

Washington, May 17.—Recruiting for the navy on an even larger scale began following the senate's action in increasing the personnel to 150,000 men and the marine corps to 30,000, and increasing the pay rates.

course that we, as we share this wish, will not disturb the permanent relationship in the future and will not render its development impossible by demands, which, indeed, do not accord with the freedom of nations and would deposit in the Russian nation the germ of enmity. (Thunderous applause.)

"I doubt not that an agreement, aiming exclusively at a mutual understanding, could be attained, which excludes every thought of oppression and which would leave behind no sting and no discord."

The socialist leader, Georg Ledebour, declared in the reichstag that it was impossible for Germany to win a war of subjugation, and expressed the conviction that a revolution must happen in Germany as it had happened in Russia.

Can't Win War of Subjugation.

"The chancellor doubtless desires annexations both in the east and west," Ledebour said. "With the exception of extravagant visionaries nobody believes that Germany can win a war of subjugation."

"Herr Scheidemann must take up cudgels against the government if he does not want strong words, which do not shrink even from the announcement of a revolution, to be followed by deeds."

"We are convinced that events must happen in Germany as they have happened in Russia. We must soon introduce a republic in Germany, and we shall propose that a constitution committee take preparatory steps in that direction."

U. S. SQUADRON ON PATROL DUTY

NAVAL VESSELS ARE OPERATING WITH ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Rear Admiral Sims Is in Active Command—Warm Reception Given Tars at Queenstown.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The Navy Department admitted that a squadron of torpedo boat destroyers, under the command of Rear Admiral William Sims, is hunting down submarines in European waters. Secretary Daniels gave out the following statement:

"United States naval vessels have been operating with allied naval forces in European waters since May 4. A number of destroyers sailed from American ports in the latter part of April and all arrived at their destinations without accident or delay of any kind. They were prepared for operations when they arrived and went into service immediately."

"The United States vessels are under command of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who went to England and France several weeks ago to arrange for co-operation between the naval forces of the United States and those of the other nations at war with Germany. Plans formulated after receipt of reports from Rear Admiral Sims, made as a result of his conferences with the British and French Admirals, now are being effectuated. It has been the purpose of the United States navy to give the largest measure of assistance to the other countries at war with Germany that is consistent with full and complete protection of our own coasts and territorial waters. The Navy Department has received no reports that engagements have occurred between United States vessels now in European waters and the vessels of the enemy."

German Receive Heavy Blow.

London.—The Germans received a heavy check north of the Scarpe river, where in massed formation they stormed a position which recently was won by the British. After a terrific bombardment lasting a considerable time the German infantry came down the slopes of Greenland Hill from the direction of Plouvain. The British artillery made the hillside look like a mushroom farm, bulbs of shell smoke sprouting up thickly over the entire field. Machine guns streamed nicked missiles into the enemy ranks on the front and in the flanks.

More Than 3,000 Prisoners Taken.

Rome.—The War Office announced that as a result of the offensive the Italians have captured 3,375 prisoners, a mountain battery and 30 machine guns. The Italians have captured the wooded heights of the east bank of the Isonzo river north of Gorizia. They have forced a passage of the river between Loga and Bombrez, capturing the latter village. In the center of the field of attack the villages of Zagora and Zagonilla were taken by the Italians.

Soldiers Poisoned in Camp.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The military authorities were making a thorough investigation into a mysterious poisoning that took place in the camp of a Philadelphia regiment at Port Perry, in which it is admitted that one soldier is dead and three others, it is reported, have passed away. Owing to the strict censorship in the camp it is difficult to verify the fact of the three others dying, but it is believed that not less than four are dead.

Second Fire in One Week.

New York.—The steamship Princess Irene, formerly a German merchantman, was damaged seriously by the fire which started in the New York Navy yard in Brooklyn. The fire was the second at the yards in four days. The fire was discovered in a pile of mattresses. Sailors saved the Friedrich der Grosse, another former German liner from destruction.

Boards to Inspect Camp Sites.

Chicago.—Five boards of officers were appointed by Major General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, U. S. A., to investigate and report on available sites in the Middle Western States for training camps for that part of the first contingent of 500,000 troops to be raised in this section.

18 Vessels Sunk in Past Week.

London.—Eighteen British merchant vessels of more than 1,000 tons were sunk, says the official summary of shipping losses issued. Five merchant vessels of less than 1,000 tons were sunk, together with three fishing vessels.

SIR HENRY DALZIEL



Sir Henry Dalziel has purchased the Pall Mall Gazette of London and will conduct it in the interests of Premier Lloyd George. Sir Henry has been managing director of Reynolds' Newspaper for several years.

RUSS CABINET BREAK

Milukoff, "Strong Man," Quits Provisional Government.

At Same Time United States Lends New Republic \$100,000,000 to Buy War Material.

Petrograd, May 17.—Prof. Paul Milukoff, "the strong man" of the provisional government, has resigned because of the interference of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates with Russia's foreign policy. The executive committee of the duma has affirmed the refusal of the government to proclaim as a fundamental condition of peace that Russia seeks no more territory nor does she want any indemnity. As a result of the government's refusal members of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates have refused to enter the ministry.

Washington, May 17.—A treasury warrant for \$100,000,000—America's first loan to the new Russian republic—was turned over by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to C. Onon, charge of the Russian embassy here, shortly after noon.

The consummation of the loan came at the end of a long series of conferences between Secretary McAdoo and Russian diplomatic officials in which state department officials participated. It is a time loan, to be converted into longer term bonds. The loan is made at three per cent.

The Root mission, now ready to depart for Petrograd, will have much to say in the spending of the American loan by the Russian government. A large part of the money will be spent for railroad supplies in the United States.

The news from Russia continues to be disquieting, nevertheless it is understood that President Wilson believes that the nation soon "will find itself." And it is with this belief in mind that the new Russian commission leaves for Petrograd. Officials believe that the new Russian government will eventually solve its most pressing troubles. And they also feel convinced that the German suggestion of a separate peace will be rejected.

The great danger to Russia at the present time is the absolute lack of discipline in the army. Should Germany so desire, officials say, she could break through the Russian lines with a serious attack. But to do so would endanger the arousing of the Russian national spirit, something Germany at present is very anxious to avoid.

ASKS REPUBLIC FOR ENGLAND

H. G. Wells, Famous Novelist, Leading Group of Agitators.

London, May 17.—H. G. Wells, famous English novelist, has become leader of a little group that is seeking "modification of the British monarchy." Mr. Wells has written letters to the Times and other papers suggesting that England be made a republic, and he followed them up with another expression, saying, in part: "If monarchy is to survive in the British empire it must speedily undergo the most profound modification." Mr. Wells takes it for granted that the Hohenzollern dynasty in Germany will collapse as a result of the war and he thinks that England will be greatly affected unless the British form of government is changed in the meantime.